North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851. NO. 46.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A Mine richer than those of "Ophir," easier of access than those on the "Yuba River," and as inexhaustible as the grains of sand upon the Surf-beaten Shore of the broad Pacific.

A Galaxy of Lotteries,

Unsurpassed in Brilliancy of conception, seldom equalled in the diversity of Capitals, and never excelled in their proportional arrangement, are all positively to be drawn in April.

One order to the truly fortunate, Far-famed and Old Established house of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

Is an endorsed guarantee of a Handsome Prize.

PROCLAIM IT TO THE WORLD!

Nearly one Hundred Thousand Dollars Cash paid for Prizes the last Month!

Such glorious luck never known before! Pyfer & Co., never fail to sell and pay the Large Prizes!

Be sure to address for a handsome Prize, the Old st ablished Prize Office of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Gorgeous Schemes for April, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date April.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
3	26,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	6	22 00
4	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	37 00
5	40,000	78 Nos	18 drawn	10	50 00
7	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
8	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
9 5 of	15,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
10	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	52,428	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
17	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
18 3 of	10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	15 00
19	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
21 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
23	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
24	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
25	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
26	70,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
28	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
29	22,500	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
30	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old-Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

April 1, 1851. 33—

SNOW HILL ACADEMY.

THE Ninth Session of this institution will commence in the

New Building,

on the Hill, on monday the 24th of March next.

In this institution young men are prepared for College or fitted for the ordinary duties of active life. At the urgent solicitation of the friends and patrons of the School, I will continue to act as instructor of the same, relying and confiding upon the good will and approbation of an enlightened community for encouragement and support. The discipline will be found to be mild and efficient, and every attention is paid to the intellectual and moral improvement of the student.

Good board can be obtained in or near the village at rates ranging from $5 to $7 per month, washing included.

TERMS.

Greek, Latin, and Mathematics,	$12	per ses. of 5 mo.	
Higher English, branches	8	" "	do
Lower English, "	6	" "	do

No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. No deviation from the above rates.

A. H. DOWELL, *Principal.*

Snow Hill, Feb. 25th, 1851. 38—4w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All of the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be settled by Barrett and Newsom, a transfer of the same having been made to them. BARRETT, NEWSOM & HOLDEN.

Dec. 28, 1850. 31—

Notice.

I HAVE now on hand all the Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, lately purchased from Barrett, Newsom & Holden, and will be making additions to the former stock as the custom may need. I will continue at the Brick Store House, nearly opposite to the Post Office, and will be thankful to receive a liberal patronage from punctual customers. THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 31—

CONFECTIONARIES,

FRUITS, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, &c.

Sam'l H. Marks,

Petersburg, Va.,

IS receiving per various packets and steamers from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and splendid assortment of Goods in his line, which he offers to the trade at unprecedented low prices.

Merchants and others visiting the city, would find it to their advantage to give him a call. He would also state that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of Cigars ever offered in this market.

Petersburg, March 4, 1851. 26—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls.
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Parasols,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS.
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

$400 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, David S. Reid,

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Thomas Pitt, late of the County of Edgecombe, did lately in the County of Cumberland in this State, murder one Tilman Hunt, late of the County of Guilford, and that the said Thomas Pitt has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State;

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Thomas Pitt may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation offering a reward of Four Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland.

DESCRIPTION.

The said Thomas Pitt is described as being 23 or 24 years of age, five feet ten inches high, light hair approaching red, has a down cast look, would weigh 160 or 165 pounds, teeth not very sound and upper ones project, cheek bones prominent, and has freckles on his face and hands. He was last heard of in Petersburg, where he passed under an assumed name.

Given under my hand, and with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of March, A. D. 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec.*

March 19, 1850. 40—

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of

Wm R. Johnson & Co,

for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retai *Boot and Shoe* business in the City of Petersburg, wil offer early in Februray a large and varied assortment o all articles usually embraced in the Shoe trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their ri ends and the public generally.

WM. R. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL B. PAUL.

☞ Being in the employment of Messrs. William R Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons. PETER W. ALFRIEND.

N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law, and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer.

Petersburg, January 10, 1851. 21—2m.

$10,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of ten thousand dollars worth of bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of twenty years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the session of 1848–'49, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company."

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*"

DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

$40,000! State Bonds.

TREASURY OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., March 19, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 21st of April next, for the purchase of Forty Thousand Dollars worth of bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum payable semi-annually and principal payable at the end of ten years. Issued under an Act of the General Assembly of this State at the session of 1850–'51 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the debts of the State,"

Persons bidding will endorse on their letters "*Proposals for State Stocks.*" DANIEL W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—td.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

To-Day by Express,

15 Dozen Ladies Colored Kid Gloves.
Canton Crape Shawls, White, Cherry and Buff.
Scolloped Emb'd Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs.
Rich Bonnet Ribbons,
Chemisettes.
Mode Col'd Challeys.
Embroidered Leaf Swiss Muslins,
Embroidering Silk Braids, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS!

R. TUCKER, & SON.

WE would most respectfully invite public attention to our extensive and well selected Stock for the Spring and Summer trade of 1851. Some of which are

Rich Chenie and Chamelian Silks,
Furlard and Indian, do.
Black Gro De Lyon, do.
Glace and Silver Grey, do.
White and Colored Satin,
Organdi, Silk Tissue,
Toil DeLinde,
Challeys and Grenedines,
Printed Constantines,
Fancy French Jackonets,
Barege DeLane,
Imperial Chenie Gingham,
Pink and Buff Linen do.
Orange, Purple, and mode col'd Lawns,
Dotted Swiss Muslin,
Embroidered and solid Tarltons,
Marcelines and Florences,
Swiss, Book, Mull, Nainsook, and check Muslins,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, Cap, and Cuff Ribbons,
Embroidered Canton crape Shawls,
Needle work, Capes, Collars, Cuffs and Puffs,
Do. do. Chemisets and Undersleives,
Embroidered and corded bordered scolloped hdkfs.
Paris Kid Gloves, first quality.
Silk and Linen, Buttons and Trimmings.
Real and Imitation Valenciens Edgings.

R. TUCKER & SON.

March 19th, 1851. 40—

OLIVER PHELPS, Jr.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Washington City, D. C.

PRACTICES in all the Courts of the District of Columbia, and adjacent Counties of Maryland and Virginia, attends promptly to private collections, and professional business generally.

He has great facilities in prosecuting claims before Congress and the Exective Departments including claims for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Patents, Return Duties, and to the settlement of accounts of Public Officers, and agents of the Government.

Address as above post paid, office on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6 streets.

He has the pleasure of referring to His Excellency Hon. David S. Reid.
Hon. Thomas Corwin, Sec. of the Treasury.
" Elisha Whittlesey, 2nd Comptroller.
" Dan'l A. Dickinson, U. S. Senator from N. Y.
" Stephen A. Douglas, U. S. Senator from Illinois.
" A. W. Venable, House of Representatives.
Messrs. Barrett, Newsom, and Holden, Milton, N. C
William W. Holden, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.

January 23, 1841. 24—3m.

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpassed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins, embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R, H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods

Hats Boots, Shoes &c.

WOULD respectfully ask attention to the following, a portion of their Spring purchases, which have been received:

Chamelion Hernani, Silk Brocade Labradors,
Fancy Silk Tissues, Berages, Berage DeLains,
Poplins, Prints, French Jaconetts, Embroidered Swiss Muslins, Albornes, Chenie Ginghams,
Lace Shawls, Crape do.
Fancy Cravats for Ladies, Jaspra Silks,
Chenie do. Emb'd Silk Mantillas, Lace and Muslin Visitees, Belts, Lace, Trimmings, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Irish Linens, Summer Coatings, and Pant stuffs, &c.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—3t.

REMOVAL.

WM. G. NOBLE takes this means to inform his friends in North Carolina, that he continues with

Cameron, Hayward and Edwards,

(Late Lindsley, Cameron & Hayward,)

who have removed to

No. 161, Broadway, New York,

adjoining Rathbun's Hotel, and are now opening and will continue to receive by every Steamer from Europe the

Newest, Richest and most desirable styles of French, German, English, Italian, India Silk and

FANCY GOODS,

to be found in this market. He particularly invites an examination by Merchants visiting the city, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. Orders will meet with strict attention.

New York, Feb. 20, 1850. 32—4w.

KERR & MARBURY,

Successors to James P. Smith,

Importers and Dealers in

Cut, Pressed and Plain Glass,

AND EARTHERN WARE,

Lamps, Looking Glasses, Brittannia and Silver Plated Ware, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, &c.

Sign of the Octagon Pitcher,

SYCAMORE STREET,

Petersburg, Va.

Are receiving their Spring supply, embracing a large, new and handsome assortment of all kinds of articles usually to be found in such establishments. They are prepared to offer goods at as low rates as any similiar House North. An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 26, 1851. 34—3t.

FREEMAN, HODGES, & Co.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

No. 58 Liberty Street, New York,

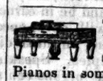
(Between Broadway and Nassau.)

ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety.
Silks and Satins for Bonnets.
Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tarletons and Illusion Laces.
Trimmings for Hats, Caps and Dresses.
Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses.
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts,
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin.
Thread, Brussels, Valenciene, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces.
Embroidered, Reveire and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs,
Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk.
Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconett, Book Muslin, and Bishop Lawns.
Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A full assortment of Straw Goods.
French and American Artificial Flowers.
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.

Jan. 25, 1851. 25—8t.

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

With metalic or iron plates.		Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.

April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month	$18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

Spring Styles for 1851.

R. TUCKER & SON have now ready for the inspection of their friends and customers a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, suitable for the season. Consisting of

Bebee's and Warburton's Extra Moleskin	HATS,
French style do.	do.
Men's Medium Brim, Beaver,	do.
Campeachy and Panama,	do.
Gent's Fashionable shape Panama,	do.
do. " " Leghorn,	do.
Boy's and Children's Summer,	do.
Men's and Boy's Mexican,	do.
Do. do. California,	do.
Palmleaf, Leghorn, and Pearl Straw,	do.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 40—

BRUCE'S

Improved Morticeing Machine,

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

December 4, 1850. 10-

GARDEN SEEDS,

Growth of 1850; raised by the United Society called Shakers, and Dr. Landreth. For sale by

Henry D. Turner,

North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

Artichoke—Green Globe.
Asparagus—Giant.
Beans—Early China Dwarf, Early six weeks, (yellow,) Refugee, or thousand to one, Horticultural Pole, Large Lima, Carolina Lima.
Beet—Early Flat Bassano, Early Blood Turnip, Early Orange Turnip, French Amber Sugar, White Selesia Sugar, Long Broad, Long Mangel Wurtzel.
Brocoli—Large Purple Cape, Large White Cape.
Cauliflower—Early, Large Late.
Cabbage—Early Sugar Loaf, Early York, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Drumhead, Mammoth, (new,) Flat or Late Dutch, Drumhead Savoy, (new.)
Celery—Large White Solid, Rose colored, Solid Silver giant, (new.)
Corn—Early Hawk, Early Canada, Early Smith's White, Sioux or Dutton, Early Tuscarora, Early Sugar, Early White Flint.
Cress—Curled or Peppergrass, Broad Leaved, Extra Curled (new,) Water.
Cucumber—Early Green Cluster, Early Frame, Early Short Green, White Spined, Long Green Turkey, Long Green, (Keens,) Small Gherkins.
Carrot—Early Horn, Large Altringham, White Field.
Egg Plant—Large Purple, White, (ornamental.)
Endive—Green Curled, Broad Leafed.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea.
Leek—Large Scotch, or Flag, Large London.
Lettuce—Imperial Sugar Loaf, Early White Head, Early curled Silesia, Large Green Head, Icehead, Ice Coss, Royal Cabbage Head early, Extra Cabbage Head, Brown Dutch.
Melon—Large Musk, Large Yellow Cantelope, Green Citron, Fine Nutmeg, Ward's Nectar, Pine Apple, Persian, Pomegranate, Fragrant, Water Imperial, Water Early Apple Seed, Water Long Island, Water Carolina, Water Citron, for preserves.
Okra—Long White, Short Green.
Onion—White Silver Skin, Yellow, Red, Welsh or French, for Soups.
Parsnip—Guernsey, Long White, Hollow crown.
Parsley—Plain or Single, Curled, Dwarf Curled.
Peas—Early Cedo Nulli, Early Prince Albert, (new,) Early May extra, Early June, Early Charlton, Bishop's Early Dwarf, Large White Marrowfat, Large Black Eye, Dwarf Marrowfat.
Radish—Long White Summer, Early Scarlet Short Top, Long Salmon, Long Scarlet or Early Frame Scarlet or Cherry Turnip, Philadelphia Large White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, White Fall Spanish, Black Fall Spanish.
Carrot—Long Scarlet or Blood, Long Orange.
Sorrel—English Garden Broad leaved.
Spinage—Broad Leaved Savoy, Round leaved, New Flanders Prickly.
Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.
Squash—Bush Crookneck Summer, Dutch Summer Scallop, white and yellow, Vegetable Marrow, Sweet Potatoe, Valaparaiso.
Tomato—Large Smooth Red, Yellow, Cherry.
Turnip—Early Dutch, Large English Norfolk, Red Top Flat, White Flat, Rutabaga, Yellow Swedish, French, white, Long White.
Herbs—Caraway, Dill, Fengel, Lavender, Lemon balm, Sage, Summer Savoy, Sweet Basil, Majo-Thyme.
Gruss Seeds—White Dutch clover, Lucerne, Blue Grass Lawn Grass mixed, Cole or Rape Seed.

Feb. 26th, 1851. 35—

GARDEN SEEDS

WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE

February 1, 1851.

Asparagus—Giant.
Beet—French Sugar, Mangel Wurzel, White Sugar, Long Blood Red, *Extra* Early Turnip, Early Red Turnip.
Borecole—Purple.
Brussel's Sprouts.
Broccoli—Superior White, Superior Purple. These are of genuine varieties, and with proper culture we warrant them to produce flowers.
Beans—Early Yellow Six Weeks, Royal Dwarf Kidney, Early China Red Eye, *Extra* Early Six Weeks, Refugee or 1000 to 1, Late Valentine, Large Lima.
Cauliflower—Early White, Purple and others.
Corrat—Long Orange, Large White Field.
Cabbage—Heart, Early York, Early Battersea, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Drumhead, Large York, Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Late Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or Great American, Green Curled Savoy, Red Pickling or Purple, and Premium Flat Dutch.
Celery—White Solid, Giant Red, Silver Giant, Rose Colored, solid.
Cress—Pepper Grass.
Corn Salad—Large French.
Cucumber—Early Frame, Early Cluster, Long Pickling, Early Yellow, Long Green, Long Green Turkey, Long White Spine.
Encive—White curled.
Egg Plant—Early Purple, Large Late Purple.
Kale—Green Curled Scotch, Sea Kale.
Lettuce—Early Curled Selessia, Early Cabbage, Brown Dutch, Ice Drumhead.
Melon—Carolina Water, Long Striped, True Spanish, Mountain Sweet, Nutmeg, Citron Nutmeg, Fine Netted Cantilope, Yellow Cantilope.
Onion—Silver Skin, Large Red, White Onion Setts Yellow do.
Parsnip—Large Dutch, sugar or sweet.
Peas—Early Six Weeks, Prince Albert's *extra* Early, (earliest known,) Early Charlton. Coates new Imperial, very superior, Royal Dwarf Marrowfat, Early Dwarf Prolific.
Pepper—Red Cherry, Cayenne, Large Bell, Squash, or Tomato, Sweet Spanish.
Pumpkin—Large Cheese, Cashaw, Mammoth.
Radish—Early Scarlet, Long Scarlet, Red Turnip, White Turnip.
Squash—Early Flat Bush, Egg or Apple, Lima or Cocoanut and Crook Neck.
Tomato—Large Red, Pear Shape Large Yellow.
Bird—Canary, Hemp, Rape.
Sundries—Early Corn, Lucerne, Okra, Turnip, Salsofy, Spinnage, Victoria Rhubard, Triple Curled Parsley, Mustard, Clover, White, Kentucky Blue Grass, Licerne, Flower Seed, a general assortment.

Those who wish a supply of Garden or Flower seed, will please send their orders soon. Country Merchants supplied upon such terms as will enable them to make a good profit. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Feb. 19, 1851. 32—

JANUARY, 1851.

HENRY D. TURNER has this day received the following elegant Works suitable for Presents, &c.

The Pathways and Abiding places of our Lord, with 20 engravings on Steel. Women of the Old Testament. Reed's Female Poets of America, Illustrated with engravings and Illuminations. The life of Christ, by Rev. H. Hastings Weld. Washington Irving's Sketch Book. Tales of a Traveller. Oliver Goldsmith & Knickerbocker's, New York. With engravings from designs by Darley. Proverbial Philosophy, 4to., 16 engravings, 12mo., 12. The Winter Bloom, with 9 brilliant Illuminations in Oil colors. American Female Poets. By Caroline May 12 Illustrations. British " " Geo. W. Bethune 12 Illustrations.

ALL THE ANNUALS FOR 1851.

Leaflets of Memory,	Gem of the Season,
The Keepsake,	Cabinet of Modern Art,
The Iris,	The Snow Flake,
Gems of Beauty,	The Christmas Tribune.
Token of Friendship,	Keepsake of Friendship,
Friendship's Offering,	Temperance Offering.

Bibles and Prayer Books of every edition and style of binding.

A splendid assortment of Juvenile Books, Games, &c.

Raleigh, January 17, 1851. 22—

500 Acres of Land for Sale,

IN MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

Near the Coal Mines on Deep River.

THE undersigned having qualified as Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of L. E. Platt, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder on the 15th of May next, on a credit of nine months, a Tract of Land in Moore County, and within one mile of the Coal Mines, on Deep River, and it is probable there is a quantity of Coal upon it. This tract of land has no farm nor improvements upon in; it contains a quantity of the very best long leaf pines.

This situation is very desirable for a Turpentine farm, for burning Tar, making Shingles, and getting ton Timber, which may be had on this land of any desirable size. There is also a good Mill site near the centre of the tract. This land sale is worthy the attention of the enterprising men of the State. This land, lying in the bend of Deep River, above the Gulf, within one mile of Peter Evan's Mills, adjoining the lands of Wm. D. Tyson, George Wilcox, and others, the above articles of trade will be convenient for boating to merchants down the Deep River, one or two miles from navigation.

By reference to Cornelius Tyson, William D. Tyson, or George Wilcox, the land will be shown, or any information given. JOHN BOROUGHS.

Orange County, April 4, 1851. 862—ts.

WILLIAM E. STEWARD'S

Saddlery, Harness, and Buggy Shop,

(Sycamore Street, Opposite Powel's Hotel,)

PETERSBURG, Va.

HAVING permanently located in the City of Petersburg, offers for sale, of his own manufacture, every article usually called for in a Saddlery Establishment, at wholesale as well as retail.

My Stock of Saddlery Hardware is large and complete. fo all the new style Patterns now in use—can furnish saddlers and others Harness Mounting in setts or otherwise. My Buggies are manufactured by the principal Coach makers in the City, each maker guaranteering to purchasers the faithful performance of their Carriages, and will sell from my Store at their manufactured prices.

Having enlarged my Establishment and having in my employ a very strong and efficient force, I feel prepared and determined to sell as good an article as any house north or south. I feel truly grateful to my friends in North Carolina, for their many favors with a liberal encouragement and will use every honorable means in building up Southern manufactures, and pledge myself to give entire satisfaction. Having the skill and mechanism, solicit and need only encouragement to compete with any manufacturer north or east. Merchants wanting saddles by the case can be supplied at short notice—Coach makers that do not manufacture harness can buy of me by the quantity.

Petersburg, April 2, 1851. 44—3t.

MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT to repeal the 50th section of the Rev. Stat., Executors and Administrators, chapter 46.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the 50th section of the Revised Statutes, chapter 46, Executors and Administrators, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and all sums of money, or other estate, of whatever kind, which shall now remain, or shall hereafter remain in the hands of any executor or administrator, for four years after his qualification as such administrator or executor, unrecovered or unreclaimed, by suit, by the creditors, legatees or next of kin, or widow of his testator or intestate, shall, by the said executor or administrator, be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Board, for purposes of common school education.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors of the Literary Board be, and they are entitled to all the rights, in law or in equity, for obtaining the possession of said estate, mentioned in the 1st section of this act, to which the trustees of the University were before the passage of the act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to amend the Inspection Laws.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all ton timber, on the Cape Fear river, and at the several ports belonging to the same, shall be governed by the following rules of inspection, viz: all sound ton timber, squaring eleven inches and upwards, and showing heart one half the length, shall be merchantable; and all other ton timber, not being of the description aforesaid, shall be refused.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fees for inspection of ton timber shall be twenty cents for every thousand feet, and shall be paid by the purchaser.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, are hereby repealed.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT relating to Inspectors of Staves.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all laws now in force, providing for the appointment of inspectors of staves, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT for the further regulation of the inspection of Tar sold in this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter, all tar that may be inspected and sold in this State, shall be inspected and sold under the same rules and regulations, by the same laws and restrictions, as are now provided for the inspection of soft turpentine in this State, by an act of the General Assembly, chapter 57, section 1st, passed at the session of 1846–'7.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the purchaser to pay the inspection fees on tar and turpentine.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An Act to authorize the inspection of provisions," passed in the year 1848–'9, chapter 43.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That in addition to the articles of provisions enumerated in said act, it shall be the duty of all inspectors, appointed under said act to inspect all hogsheads of bacon imported from any other State or Territory, under the same rules and regulations as are now provided by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall sell any article of forage or provision, without the same having been inspected, contrary to the true intent and meaning of said act, he, she or they shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in the country where said offence shall have been committed, and applied one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the wardens of the poor; Provided, That this act shall not apply to any article previously inspected by any inspector of this State; and provided further, that it shall not apply to any county where the county court shall refuse or neglect to appoint such inspector.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any inspector, appointed under the provisions of the before recited act, to appoint a deputy, whenever the business may require it, who shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, and for whose official duty the inspector shall be liable.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several inspectors appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed according to the provisions of the act hereinbefore recited, to brand every barrel, half barrel or keg, every hogshead, box, firkin, bale or bundle of provisions or forage which he may inspect.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

[Ratified 17th day of January, 1851.]

AN ACT to require purchasers to pay the fees for inspecting turpentine.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter it shall be the duty of those who purchase turpentine to pay the fees for inspecting the same; any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

[Ratified 28th January, 1851.]

AN ACT concerning Corporations.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all companies, societies and bodies of men, which may be incorporated and enacted into bodies corporate, shall have power, by their corporate name, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded; may hold, possess, acquire and transfer such real, personal and mixed estates as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of their creation; shall have perpetual succession, and use a common seal, which each may alter and renew at pleasure; shall have power to elect all such officers as may be necessary; and to make all such by-laws, rules and regulations as may be be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the laws of this State.

[Ratified 22d Jan., 1851.]

AN ACT providing for keeping a Record of Marriages in this State.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, every justice of the peace or minister of the gospel, who may solemnize the rites of matrimony between any parties in this State, shall, within three months thereafter, transmit to the clerk of the county court wherein such marriage may have been celebrated, a certificate, in writing of the same, endorsed on the license, or otherwise; which certificate, so made and returned, the said clerk shall cause to be recorded in a book kept for the purpose, properly indexed, in one month after its reception; and such record, thus made and kept, shall be deemed and held *prima facie* evidence of such marriage.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any minister or justice, or any clerk of the county court, who shall fail or neglect to discharge the duties imposed by the preceding section, shall be subject to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered, on motion to the court by the imperative duty it shall be to cause to be enforced the penalty incurred by any violation of the provisions of this act; and when recovered, one half to be applied to the use of the school fund of the county, and the other half to the use of the poor of said county.

[Ratified 28th Jan., 1851.]

* There is evidently an error here, but it is printed according to the original in the Secretary's Office.

The New York Tribune estimates the value of the property belonging to the city, which is laid out in public parks or walks, at $6,996,000. The Battery is set down at [illegible] $3,000,000, and the Park at $3,500,000.

STRICT CONSTRUCTION. The policy by which this country should be governed, is indicated by the disturbances which attend a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution. That great instrument, adopted to meet the exigencies of a few States lying along the Atlantic coast, contains capacities suited to the vast extension of the country from ocean to ocean. Such indeed was the grand design of some of the men who framed it. Their prophetic eyes beheld the vast extension of our country, and their wisdom established those organic features in the Constitution which, as new States grew into being, marshaled them into place, to revolve in their orbits with the regularity necessary for all the great ends of human government. We owe to those master minds who performed this work on a basis of such grandeur, the deepest gratitude; a debt which should ever be present to our minds in performing the duties which they cast upon those—the free citizens of America—on whom the burthens of government fall. To the inhabitants of this populous city, which owes its magnitude to the framers of the Constitution, is the preservation of that work of the highest importance. Our relations are with the whole. We have no commanding interest with any particular section—North, South, East or West. We stand to the country at large in the relation of stake-holders, indifferent between the parts. But we have an interest great beyond expression, in the perpetuity of the government; in a peaceful, orderly, wise and beneficient management of its concerns. These relations to the country are known in all quarters, and acknowledged. To this fact was it owing that that grand movement which originated in New York, in behalf of the compromise measures, reached, with its healing and peaceful influences, every hamlet throughout the broad extent of the country, and settled forever and irrevocably the doom of its opposers. The heat of that conflict is now in some degree over; and the time has arrived for considering with mature care by what means the patriotic influence of New York—(alas! that we can yet speak only for the city)—shall be continued, and the Union, with all its glories and blessings, preserved. However important may have been and are our relations with foreign countries, yet the vast extent of the United States, its manifold productions, its growing wealth, the extent, the increase and the spread of its population, the variety of interests, and the evident fact that harmony may be disturbed from the operations or omissions of the government, all show that our dearest and most important interests are *at home*; and that attention is eminently due to the means necessary for preventing difficulties between the different sections of the country. The heartburnings and jealousies which have arisen among our States, are due to two causes; the failure to perform parts of the compact, and the assumption by the general government of powers not intended to be conferred. The former of these, the omission of duties, has undergone intense discussion, on the question of delivering up fugitives from domestic servitude. Should the perils of that question finally be passed without any other misfortune than the alienation of feeling between Southern and Northern States,—terrible as may be that difficulty,—the country will have cause for rejoicing. That may be restored hereafter, through the influence of time, of wisdom, of hospitality, of a spirit, the reverse of that which a morbid philanthropy is now showing, and from the prevalence of the idea, destined we hope to prevail, that the Union is fruitful of blessings to all its parts. We do not propose now to enter on this branch of the subject; our present subject is to present some views in relation to the danger of exercising powers not conferred. Two opposing rules of construction have been applied to the constitution of the United States; the strict, and the implied rule, as they are respectively termed. The implied rule extends the powers of the government over new subjects of legislation; the strict rule confines them to the powers intended to be conferred. The assumption of new powers by the General Government, necessarily diminishes those of the States; for it is expressly declared in the Constitution, that the powers not granted by it, are reserved to "the States respectively, or to the people." To intrench up on these reserved powers, is consequently a violation of the spirit of the Constitution—a disregard of the rights of the States, and an innovation certain to end in the destruction of friendly relations. The contest in the Convention about the distribution of powers between the General and State Governments, was not an unmeaning contest; it had close relation to the great *interests* of men,—interests which are necessarily affected beneficially or hurtfully by every departure from them. It is enough for those who object to the exercise by the General Government of powers left by the States, to say they are not granted; they were withheld. But the reasons are powerful, indeed irresistable, on the part of the whole South, for objecting to the exercise of such powers. If the Constitution is departed from, what is the inevitable effect? It is the assertion of a principle which involves a repetition of the danger. The Constitution, from being an instrument whose powers are clearly defined, whose limits are known, whose carefully selected words have precision and exactitude, is converted into an instrument which takes its hue and stamp, not from the framers of the Constitution, but from the weak minds and temporary interests of the men who are invested at the time with power. The powers reserved to the States become nothing in their hands, and those safeguards so carefully thrown around the institution of domestic slavery as an institution of State control, are broken down and destroyed, and the fanatic host let in, to riot in power which the framers of the Constitution withheld from their exercise. It is undoubtedly this danger which has made the South strenuous hitherto, and makes them still strenuous, for upholding the policy of strict construction. It is their outpost, which, if carried, leaves them exposed to danger. It is an outpost which not only they, but we should defend. The safety of the whole country consists in upholding the Constitution in every part and parcel of it, without abatement, without enlargement. We best cultivate a cordial and habitual reverence for the great and good men who framed it, by letting them speak to mankind in their own language; by construing its powers as they intended, and by ever recurring to their meaning, as being our rule of action. It limits the powers and duties of the general government to proper objects, weakens that intense action in the way of expenditure, taxation and patronage, which now so seriously awaken attention; diminishes that central influence which threatens to absorb all other powers; extends those of the States and leaves the individual citizen to be as little oppressed by the weight of power as is consistent with order and proper security to all. *N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

AIDS TO MEMORY. The common-placing, in the opinion of Johnson, consumed time without assisting memory. He held that what is twice read is better remembered than what is transcribed, and he therefore thought it folly to copy from books which a reference enables us to consult at will. Gibbon agreed with Johnson. He tried the plan according to the method of Locke, and laid it aside from experience of its disadvantages. Whenever the particulars are scattered and multitudinous, it seems convenient to collect the fragments into a single heap; and yet Southey's conclusions were nearly concident with those of Johnson and Gibbon. It was a lesson, he said, he had learnt at no little price, that the time it took to make extracts from a borrowed book was worth more than the cost of the work. What was worse, he discovered too late that the system he pursued was ruinous to memory. There is no faculty of the mind more sharpened by use, or more blunted by inaction. Henderson, the actor, repeated to Dugald Stewart, after a single reading, such a portion of a newspaper, that the metaphysician thought it marvellous. "If, like me," said Henderson modestly, in reply to the exclamations of surprise, "you had trusted for your bread to getting words by heart, you would not be astonished that habit should produce facility."

What Henderson would have committed to memory Southey committed to his manuscript volumes, and trusted to them so exclusively, that at last he retained nothing beyond general impressions. Want of practice was not alone the cause of the defeat. His appetite of knowledge exceeded his or any other man's digestion, and he would have recollected more had he read less. A light and rapid pressure of the seal is not sufficient to indent the understanding with a permanent image. Our rough forefathers were sensible of the truth, and sometimes stamped the body to assist the mind. There were parts of France where it was customary to whip the children at an execution, that they might never forget it. Marmontel, in his boyhood, was summoned suddenly to see a salamander in the fire. While he was watching it with wonder, his father gave him a tremendous box on the ear. "Now," said he, "you will always remember that you have seen a salamander." If the salamander was in the fire, young Marmontel might be said, without a violent figure, to be in the frying-pan.

USE OF THE VOICE.

Unless the effort to speak is painful, or very tiresome to the whole body, it is best use the voice three or four regular times a day, by reading, conversation or declamation; *to the extent of not making an effort*, remember this; the moment you become sensible of an effort in speaking, cease, *instantaneously cease*; at each exercise of the voice, stop before you are tired; but gradually increase the time. Do not speak at one hour, or day, much louder or longer than you did the hour or the day preceding; in this way you will gradually invite the natural strength to the voice muscles, just as the muscles of the other parts of the body, when weakened by disease, regain their natural power by moderate and greadually increasing exercise. It is generally the *irregular speaking*, that it is so injurious to public men—making no effort for a day or week, or month, and then all at once delivering a speech, or sermon, or oration. By observing these principles, a man may speak every day, may every day get better until he is perfectly restored; the opposite course, or even simple neglect of a slight chronic throat ailment will almost inevitably terminate fatally in consumption.

It is well to remember that nothing is more hurtful to a well throat, and many fold more so to a diseased one,—and it should be considered seriously diseased if there is nothing more than a very frequent hemming, of effort to clear the throat, or swallow something out of the way, which soon and as often comes back again—than continuing to speak when the *lungs are nearly emptied of air*; always get a resupply of breath before the lungs are two-thirds exhausted of air, just as you do in common conversation. This will not only aid very materially in curing the throat complaint, but will cure most cases of stammering.

I have found it of very little utility to attempt to enforce rules for the prevention of disease of any kind, especialy in reference to the lungs and throat; but as far as clergymen are concerned, I here propose one or two items of observance.

Never accustom yourself to drink a drop of water, or chew or swallow a particle of more solid substance while making an address, nor immediately before, nor after.

Accustom yourself to speak in a *conversational tone*, with the same earnestness of tone and gesture, as you employ when conversing upon an interesting subject with an attentive listener. This is the true style of real eloquence; and carries your hearers along with a quiet power, far more irresistible than a louder delivery or more frantic gesticulation. It is the still, and quiet, and subdued tone that carries with it the deepest and most lasting impression. Speaking thus no rules are needed for the modulations of the voice, or regulation of the respiration. The most natural way of speaking, is to speak without rule; only feel deeply the truth of what you say, and be in earnest in urging those truths, then you will never speak *loud* nor *long*. No one can ever bring on throat disease, if he be guided by these principles. Speaking is a natural function, and the voice organs can no more be injured by speaking in a natural way, than the lungs can be injured by breathing; and can it ever be necessary to speak in an unnatural way? Let clergymen ponder this question well, and let them *speak* their feelings, and not *read* them.

Another observance should be—after the services are over, remain until all the congregation are gone, and still longer, if cold enough for fire; and on leaving the door keep the mouth steadily shut, not uttering a single word until you get into a room where there is fire; by thus sending the air to the lungs in a circuitous way, by the nostrils, it is somewhat warmed before it reaches the throat and the lungs, and two sudden shocks are prevented, first in going out into the cold air from the church, and next in coming into a warm room. If the weather is very cold, a handkerchief should be held over the nose, so that the air expired may mingle to a certain extent with the air about to be inspired, and warm it a little.

After speaking in a room where there is fire, or in one a little warmer than out doors, never ride home, always walk, and walk very briskly until the blood begins to circulate freely; if you live too far off to walk, remain an hour or so with a neighbor before you start; the object is to prevent a feeling of chilliness running over you even for an instant.

In the course of my life, I have had occasion to speak two or three times a day for weeks together in close, crowded, heated rooms, in the depth of winter, and sometimes to go a mile or two to a resting place, and never once during these occasions, caught a cold, or had hoarseness or sore throat. I speak from experience and not theory. Believe truly, feel deeply, and speak sincerely; and there never will be any need of a long speech, a loud speech, or one that *shall strain the voice*, or produce Throat Ail.

You may be surprised at receiving so many directions and precautions in print, besides those afforded in writing, for a throat affection, which in your case may appear almost trival; but I do this, painfully sensible of the fact, as all experienced physicians are, that these throat affections commence so indsidiously, and proceed so slowly, as often to produce incurable disease, before the patient's attention has been directed to his dangerous condition. This is a malady that does not get well by being let alone, but slowly, gradually, and certainly progresses towards an inevitable doom, unless arrested by a *wise* and *persevering* attention to judicious means.

Dr. Hall, of Cincinnati, on Throat and Lungs.

BOYS OUT AFTER NIGHTFALL. I have been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, gleesome. I am not willing that they be cheated out of the rightful heritage of youth—indeed, I can hardly understand how a hightoned useful man can be the ripened fruit of a boy who has not enjoyed a fair share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch with a very jealous eye all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive lest parents who are not forethoughtful and who have not habituated themselves to close observation upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be in the streets after nightfall. It is ruinous to their morals in almost all instances—they acquire, under cover of the night, an unhealthy and excited state of mind; bad, vulgar, immoral, and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing; indeed, it is in the street, after nightfall, that boys principally acquire the education of the bad and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents in this particular should have a most rigid and inflexible rule, that will never permit a son under any circumstances, whatever, to go into the street after nightfall, with a view of engaging in any out of door sports or meet other boys for social or chance occupation. A rigid rule of this kind, invariably adhered to, will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices. Boys should be taught to have pleasure around the family centre table in reading, in conversation, and in quiet amusement. Fathers and mothers, keep your boys at home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive and profitable to them; and, above all, with a view of their security from future destruction, let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard the moral sense of shame, as to openly violate the Sabbath day, indulging in street pastimes during its day or evening hours.

A true Friend of the Boys.

"ONLY ME." We copy the following pretty scrap from the last number of the Lady's Book, where it serves as an introduction to some stanzas:

"A lady had two children—both girls. The elder was a fair child, the younger a beauty, and the mother's pet. Her whole love centred in it. The elder was neglected, while "Sweet," (the pet name of the younger) received every attention that affection could bestow. One day, after a severe illness, the mother was sitting in the parlor, when she heard a childish step upon the stairs, and her thoughts were instantly with the favorite.

'Is that you, Sweet?' she inquired.

'No, mamma,' was the sad, touching reply. 'it isn't Sweet; it's only me.'

The mother's heart smote her; and from that hour, 'only me,' was restored to an equal place in her affections."

OHIO AND SOUTH CAROLINA. The two States named above are pursuing a course tending to the same result, but with a remarkable difference in motive. Ohio goes for disunion in the perpetration of a wrong; South Carolina goes for it in the vindication of a right. Ohio desires to insult and degrade her neighbors; South Carolina wishes restitution for the past and security from insult and degradation for the future. *Wilmington Commercial.*

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

☞Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnatti, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assisted by J. R. Smith, J. T. Dent, Jason Taylor, J. W. Armstrong, Perrin Locke, W. Ramsay, Dr. Joshua Wadsworth, Alex'r R. Laws, and A. J. Smiley.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, of Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, John T. Judkins, P. Locke, Jos. Button, Geo. P. Button, and Thos. D. Nice.

☞We are authorized to announce the Hon. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, as a Candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the Counties of Granville, Person, Orange, Caswell, Alamance, and Chatham.

CUT OFF THE TRADE!

Boston, it is said, has lost during the past business season not less than one million of dollars in Southern trade, on account of the Abolition sentiments prevailing there. We rejoice to hear this, not that we would injure her citizens wantonly, but because such treatment from Southern men may operate for the general good of the country and the preservation of the Union. Boston, and other Abolition communities, are now reaping the reward of their evil deeds; and we trust that a better and a purer condition of sentiment may be produced in those communities, by the very losses they are now suffering.

The merchants of the South have a right to purchase their goods where they may choose to purchase them; and it is not to be expected that at a time like this, and after what has happened, they will go to Boston, or Lynn, or any other Abolition town or city, and voluntarily make their enemies the recipients of their patronage. The course which many Southern merchants have adopted in this respect, is *one* way of maintaining Southern rights and of bringing the Norhern people to their senses. It is telling. We hope the inquiry of the consumer as to whether this or that article was purchased in Boston, or in New York, *from a Freesoiler or from an Abolitionist*, will soon become as common as it is to ask the price of the article itself.

We learn that the patronage of the Abolition houses in New York has declined quite largely of late, and that some of them are well nigh deserted. This is gratifying. We cherish no feeling of hatred towards the Northern people, and we would not injure them in their business, but for a purpose and with a view vastly above and beyond the patronage or money which may be involved. We speak of these things, and we advise these things, with mingled sorrow and anger; but we do it for their good and ours. Let them look these things in the face, and ponder upon events and facts as they are. *Let them learn justice, and common charity, and the wholesome duty of minding their own business.* Let them submit, as good citizens, to the Constitution and the law. Until then, say we, CUT OFF THE TRADE!

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

One of the strongest evidences of the abundance of money at this time, is the fact that the Banks are doing little or nothing in the way of discounts. Business men appear, as a general rule, to have a sufficiencicency of money for all their purposes, without borrowing; while those who are blessed with a superabundance of the "raw material" are seeking for it safe and profitable investments. Monied men are calculating more on *getting* interest than on *paying* it; and under these circumstances, we would not be surprised if the State Bonds, recently put in market by the Public Treasurer, should command a handsome sum above par.

The country is prospering in every department of trade and industry. The planters are receiving fair—we may say *high* prices for their cotton, tobacco, corn, &c.; and when *they* are doing well, all other interests are necessarily in a healthy condition.

We hope this state of prosperity may not prove either deceptive or of brief continuance. It is well, however, to act with prudence and circumspection, as in all probability a change in money matters, and a fall in prices, may not be very far ahead. Nothing may be lost, while a great deal may be gained, or rather saved, by the exercise of prudence and caution.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

During the recent visit of this distinguished statesman and patriot to this City, on his way from Rockingham to his home in Illinois, a number of our citizens without distinction of party, addressed him a leter bidding him welcome to the capital of the State, and expressing a wish that he would favor the people with a Speech on public affairs. We publish his reply below:

RALEIGH, April 5, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: I am greatly indebted to you for your kind letter, welcoming me to the capital of your State, and requesting me to address the citizens of Raleigh, on the public affairs of our country.

It would afford me great pleasure to comply with your request, and to avail myself of the present opportunity to make public acknowledgement of this and the many other acts of kindness and courtesy extended to me during my several visits to my relatives in this State. But I have already made my arrangements to leave this afternoon for my residence in Illinois, and will, therefore, be deprived of the pleasure of meeting you in the manner proposed.

I have the honor to be, very truly your friend and obedient servant. S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Messrs. Josiah O. Watson, James T. Marriott, William D. Haywood, Richard Smith, W. W. Holden, and others.

We are gratified to learn that the Board of Directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb of this State, have determined to introduce a department for the Blind. This was one of the original objects of the Institution, but it has not been deemed expedient or practicable, until now, to adopt the necessary steps to carry it out. See Advertisement in this paper.

We learn that the Principal of the Institution, Mr. Cooke, is at present on a visit to the North with the view of making arrangements for opening this department.

Gov. Reid has appointed His Hon. Judge Dick to hold the special Term in Martin County, on the fourth Monday of May.

John McDowell, Esq., of Rutherford, has been appointed a Commissioner to value Cherokee lands, instead of Charles McDowell, as erroneously stated in a previous number of our paper.

The Petersburg South Side Democrat says, in reply to one of our articles on the subject, that Petersburg is not restrained from action in behalf of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road by "jealousy of Norfolk," but that non-action there is "simply the result of apathy." The Democrat makes a strong appeal to the citizens to come forward with their subscriptions.

We welcome "B." to our columns. Communications from such a pen, on any subject the writer may select, will always be acceptable.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.

We stated in our last that a fugitive slave by the name of Sims, belonging to a gentleman in Savannah, Georgia, had been arrested in Boston; and that the examination was going forward before the Commissioner, amid much excitement. We lay before our readers to-day, all the information on the subject up to the moment of going to press. We copy freely from the Boston papers, as follows, knowing that our readers would like to be put in possession of all the particulars:

From the Poston Post, April 4.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE LAST NIGHT. About 9 o'clock last night the United States Deputy marshal, with some assistants, arrested in Richmond street a colored man, named Thomas Sims, claimed as the slave of James Potter, of Chatham, Georgia. He thought he was taken for being drunk and noisy, and so did his companions. He was put into a hack and driven to the court-house, and then, beginning to suspect the trick, raised the cry of "kidnappers;" and stoutly resisted being carried into the court-house. He was, however, soon hustled in, and placed in one of the rooms which belong to the United States marshal, there to be kept until the examination is held.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser, April 5.

EXAMINATION *of Thomas Sims, the alleged Fugitive Slave of James Potter, before U. S. Commissioner G. T. Curtis.* The examination of the alleged fugitive Sims, who was arrested on Thursday evening, was commenced on yesterday morning in the U. S. court-room before G. T. Curtis, Esq, U. S. commissioner.

Seth J. Thomas, Esq., appeared for the claimant, and Charles G. Loring, Robert, Rantoul, Jr. and Samuel E. Sewell, Esqs., for the defence.

Mr. Thomas produced the legal papers in the case, shch as the certificate of ownership, power of attorney to John B. Beacon, &c. and the warrant upon which Sims was arrested.

INCIDENTS, &c. At an early hour yesterday morning a chain was placed (breast high) along the outer edge of the walk around the court-house, and a strong police force were on duty in and around the building as a guard. The court-house was kept clear of nearly all persons, except those having business in the courts or offices. Throughout the forenoon quite a number of persons remained about the court-house, but no attempt at any breach of the public peace was made.

Officer Butman, who assisted in arresting Sims, received a flesh wound in the thigh, from a knife in the hands of Sims, but he was not aware that he had been injured until a considerable time after the arrest had been effected.

The prisoner is quite an intelligent looking dark mulatto, apparently about twenty-five years of age, and has been in this city about four weeks, and since his arrival had been boarding at a colored seaman's boarding house, bept by one Aiken, at a 153 Ann st.

During the fore part of last evening, a crowd of several hundred persons gathered in the court square, apparently from motives of curiosity solely. No serious disturbance was made by them, although they occasionally cheered and groaned as their feelings dictated, upon the utterence of sentiments in faver or against sustaining the laws of the land. The crowd gradually lessened, and at ten o'clock, only comparatively few people remained in the vicinity.

The military companies received orders yesterday to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.

From the Boston Post, April 5.

THE FUGITIVE EXCITEMENT. All yesterday a guard of sixty regular and special officers were on duty within and around the court-house, and by their presence prevented any demonstration of violence. One colored man was disarmed of a pistol in Franklin avenue. In the House of Representatives, in the forenoon, Mr. Earle, Worcester, moved an order for considering the subject of prohibiting the conveyance of arrested fugitive slaves on railroads; but General Cushing, by a few remarks, knocked the order in the head.

In the afternoon Theodore Parker addressed a gathering on the Common. In the Tremont Temple, John Cluer, Rev. Mr. Colver, Wendell Phillips, and others delivered inflammatory harangues. Phillips advised the friends of the slave to arm themselves, and, if they could not prevent the carrying off of Sims in any other way, to tear up the rails of the railroads. Some boys were put out for cheering for Daniel Webster.

In the evening the mayor ordered out two companies of the Boston Regiment, under the command of Maj. John C. Boyd, viz: the New England Guards, Capt. Bradlee, who were stationed in Franklin avenue, and the Boston Light Guards, Capt. Clark, in Faneuil Hall.

Up to a late hour last night there was a large gathering of people in Court square, who amused themselves in a good natured manner by cheering the Constitution and groaning for some of the most noted abolitionists.

From the same paper.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE FUGITIVE SIMS. At 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon Thomas Sims, mulatto, the alleged fugitive slave, who was arrested on Thursday night, was brought before George T. Curtis, esq., U. S. Commissioner, on the complaint of John B. Beacon, agent and attorney of James Potter, of Chatham county, Georgia, alleged owner of the said Sims.

Col. Seth J. Thomas appeared as counsel for Mr. Beacon, and C. G. Loring, Robert Rantoul, jr., and S. E. Sewall, as counsel for Sims.

After the complaint and warrant thereon had been read, Col. Thomas proposed to put in the authenticated documentary evidence brought on by Mr. Beacon, according to the provisions of the Fugitive law.

The counsel for Sims objected to the proceeding with that hearing, on the ground that they had had no opportunity of conversing with Sims, and ascertaining what his defence was. Mr. Sewall said he believed, if time were allowed, he should be able to show that Sims was free by the laws of Georgia, as he is by the laws of Massachusetts. The counsel said, however, that they had no objection to the reading of the Georgia papers, *de bene esse*.

Colonel Thomas insisted upon his right to proceed with the case on the complainant's side by putting in the proofs.

The commissioner said the law required the proceedings to be summary, which he understood to mean that they were to be conducted with as much expedition as was compatible with regular judicial proceedings. The object of the requirement probably was, that a claimant should not be unnecessarily detained in prosecuting his claim, and thereby be put to large expense. But whenever legal and proper grounds for delay were shown, it would be granted in this as in any other judicial proceeding. He saw no reason why the claimant's proofs should not be put in forthwith, and if the defence were not prepared to go into the cross-examination, it could be deferred until all the written and oral testimony had been put in by the other side.

Col. Thomas now proceeded to the power of attorney given to Mr. Beacon by James Potter, and authentication thereof. Next the desposition of John Williamson, Adam Short, Edward Pendergast, and M. Sheftoll, jr., all of Chatham county, Georgia, describing Sims, and declaring that they had long known him as the property of James Potter, planter, of said county, and that he escaped in February last.

Covering these affidavits was the prescribed certificate of Henry R. Jackson, judge of the superior court of the eastern distrirt of the State of Georgia. He certifies that the said Potter, "having by such witnesses thoroughly and satisfactorily made out said ownership of said slave and said escape, and having also proved by said witness the general description of the said slave with such convenient certainty as might be," he causes the necessary papers for the reclamation of Sims to be made out, authenticated, and furnished to the said Potter, as provided by the statute.

The counsel for the defence gave notice that they had weighty objections to offer at the proper time to the legal sufficiency of the authentication of the power of attorney, the depositions, and other certified papers.

The oral testimony was commenced by calling Edward Burnett, who testified that he belonged to Savannah; that he knew Sims there; had known him some ten months, and that his name was Thomas Sims; had worked on the same scaffold with him at bricklaying some months; worked with him last August and September; had, while working with him, asked him whether he was a slave or free. He said he was a slave, and belonged to James Potter, rice-planter. Mr. Potter lived some ten or twelve miles out from Savannah. Witness knew Sim's mother and sisters; they had told him they were slaves of Mr. Potter. Sims had said he had to pay wages to his master; it was $10 a month, or thereabouts. Witness knows Mr. Potter personally.

The next witness called was John B. Beacon, agent and attorney of Pottter, and he testified as follows: I know the prisoner as the property of James Potter. I have known him ten years. He lived the larger part of that time with his mother. I lived within sixty or seventy rods of them. His mother received his wages, and paid them over to Mr. Potter. She did so with the wages of all the children. The arrangment was made for her benefit. I have been present at his mother's when Sims had accounted to Mr. Potter for his wages. Have been present when Mr. Potter has demanded the payment of Sims's wages of his mother. Sims left on the 23d of February, and I understood he went off in a wagon. After he had gone his mother told me that if I found him, whether it was in a slave State or a free State, to bring him back, for God's sake.

Colonel Thomas said he had another witness, but for the present would rest the case for the complainant here.

The commissioner inquired of the counsel for the defence if they were prepared to go into the cross-examination.

Mr. Sewall replied in the negative, and asked for a postponement till Tuesday.

Colonel Thomas strongly objected to such a long delay.

Mr. Sewall said that, not having had an opportunity to consult with the prisoner, they did not know what his defence was.

Mr. Rantoul said they had no experience under the law. The most important points rising under it had not been discussed, here or elsewhere, to his knowledge. It was novel in its general character, and complicated in its provisions, and could not be thoroughly considered in less time than had been suggested by his associate. Each link in the chain of the authentication of the papers would have to be minutely examined and tested by the established rules of law applicable to such questions.

The commissioner said that he saw no such great difficulty in the way, there being three very eminent counsel engaged in the defence.

Mr. Rantoul replied that the number of counsel was not favorable to despatch in consultation, although it might impart a greater degree of confidence in the conclusion as to the law, which they might arrive at, and present to the consideration of the court.

Mr. Loring said he had no learning nor experience in such law as the one under which the proceedings were being had.

The commissioner said he was disposed to give the counsel sufficient time. He could only gather, from what had been said by them, that they did not yet know what the prisoner's defence was. That was the only ground which he had heard suggested that he could judicially act upon, and he thought twenty-four hours would be sufficient to ascertain the nature of the defence. He wished it to be understood that he considered the enquiring in the grounds of defence by the counsel to be a distinct matter from preparing to argue the defence. When the hearing should have reached that point, and time should be asked for such preparation, he would then take the question of further delay into consideration.

After some further conversation of an explanatory nature, the commissioner explained the further hearing of the case until ten o'clock this forenoon.

Sims was now remanded to the room in the court-house which he occupied on Thursday night under the direction of the United States Marshal.

Pending the hearing before the Commissioner, one of the lawyers for the slave went before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was unanimously *refused*.

During the excitement, this lawyer, Mr. Sewell, was arrested, confined for a time, on account of improper and violent conduct towards the Deputy Marshal, Mr. Riley, and then released. Mr. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel Webster, was also arrested as the result of a misunderstanding. About the time the cry of "Kidnappers" was raised, an alarm of fire was given; and Mr. Webster, thinking with the Marshal, that the bells were being rung for the purpose of summoning the Abolitionists to a rescue, requested one of the watchmen to cease ringing. An altercation ensued, and Mr. Webster, who was on the side of law and order, was arrested. He soon gave bail, and was released.

In the Legislature of Massachusetts, on Friday, the following Resolution was presented:

"*Resolved, &c.*, That the use of the State-house yard be granted to the citizens of Massachusetts, to hold a public meeting in the afternoon, to take into consideration the arrest of a citizen of Massachusetts, under the operation of the Fugitive Slave law, and to devise proper and legal measures for the defence and protection of citizens of Massachusetts."

Mr. Cushing, of Newbury, spoke in opposition to the petition, and moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Keith, of Roxbury, moved that it be laid under the table. The motion to lay it on the table was carried by 149 yeas to 113 nays. The meeting of those opposed to the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law was accordingly held on the Common. We find the following account of it in the Boston *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday morning:

"AGITATION AGAINST THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. It will be seen by our Legislative report that Mr. Earle presented a petition asking for the use of the State-house yard for a public meeting. The following is a copy of the placard which called together the assemblage, which—in not receiving the right to use the State-house grounds—came together on the Common:

"PUBLIC MEETING—*Kidnappers in Boston.* Men of Boston, one of your fellow-citizens was last night seized by slave-hunters. He is in most imminent, deadly peril. The citizens of Boston and its neighborhood are earnestly invited to assemble without arms in front of the State-house, at four this (Friday) afternoon, to consult for the public good."

The meeting was at no time a large one, and it soon adjourned to the Tremont Temple, which was about one-third filled. The eloquence of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Colver, on the Common, and their successors in the Temple, did not succeed in getting up much enthusiasm against the quiet and ordinary administration of the laws.

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nounced all fellowship with such clergymen as had from their desks advocated the sustaining of the Fugitive Slave law. In again alluding to Mr. Webster, the speaker said, let every man, whenever Webster walks the streets, point the finger of scorn at him. For one, he would promise that every time he saw him he would point at him and cry shame. To the colored man he would say, if they were chased around to his house, and were there taken, they would not be taken unless he was also. The speaker alluded to a sentiment given by him at a meeting in Faneuil Hall some time since, and said he had no occasion for regretting having uttered that sentiment, and he would therefore repeat it, which he did in the following language:

"Law or no law, Constitution or no Constitution, no colored man, under a charge of being a slave from the South, must be carried from Massachusetts."

Charles List made a few remarks, chiefly relating to the refusal of Chief Justice Shaw to grant a habeas corpus writ, as petitioned for by Mr. Sewall. Many people left the hall while he was speaking.

Wendell Phillips said he did not know as he had any explanation to make in regard to any thing he had uttered a short time previous, for he alone was responsible for what he had said.

A gentleman expressed the hope that, before proceeding further, Mr. Philips would explain that Mr. Potter the claimant of the fugitive now under arrest, bore no relation to the Mr. Potter who rode the New Bedford express two or three weeks since. [Laughter.]

Without making any explanation, as was desired, Mr. Phillips continued his remarks, and said that the court which sits behind chains will no sit long. The commissioner who renders a judgment by which a person was sent back to slavery, will not have the opportunity of rendering many such judgments. He expressed the hope that every avenue leading to the court-house would be crowded full to-morrow, and if Court street was obliged to be closed, then so much the better. There were more cowards behind the chains than there were outside of them. He concluded his remarks by moving that the meeting adjourn to meet again to-morrow morning in Court-square, outside of the chains. The meeting then adjourned."

On Saturday last the examination before the Commissioner was continued. We quote the following telegraphic despatch to the Washington Republic:

"The Boston Fugitive Slave Case. The examination into the case of the fugitive slave, Sims, was continued this morning before the commissioner. The captain, mate, and a sailor of the brig M. and J. C. Gilmore, were examined, and testified that they left Savannah for Boston on the 22d February; that they saw Sims on the wharf, at Savannah, a few days before sailing; that he asked the cook for a situation and was refused. When off Boston light the prisoner was found by the mate hid in the forecastle; that he was confined in the vessel by the captain while in the harbor, but managed to escape on shore at South Boston, by forcing the lock of the cabin, and stealing the brig's boat; that he told them he came on board the brig at Savannah the night before they sailed. This closed the evidence for the claimant.

Counsel for the defence then announced that they had no evidence to offer. An affidavit of the fugitive was read, stating that his freedom was purchased by his father when he was five months old; that his free papers are now in the possession of Morris Potter, of Savannah; and that he desires delay to obtain them; that he never heard of James Potter, his alleged master, until yesterday morning. No notice was taken of this paper.

Mr. Rantoul then announced that he designed to argue the constitutionality of this law, as to the right of a commissioner to sit upon the case, trial by jury, &c., and asked a postponement until Thursday. The court would only grant till Monday, at twelve o'clock, when the argument will be heard.

The city remains quiet, but a large crowd is collected about the court-house. No violence is manifested."

The following, from the Baltimore Sun, contains an account of the movements and scenes up to Monday night last:

"Boston, April 7, 2 P. M. The ablitionists are doing every thing in their power to impede the execution of the fugitive law, and to embarrass, as much as possible, the officers in the discharge of their duty. To-day Marshall Tukey was arrested on the suit of a negro named John Randolph, charged with arresting and searching the person of Randolph for concealed weapons. Tukey gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance to answer the charge.

John B. Beacon, the agent of Mr. Potter, Sims' owner, and De Lyon, were also arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap. They promptly gave bail to amount of $5,000.

An attempt was made to take Sims out of the U. S. Marshal's custody, by virtue of an old act of the Massachusetts Legislature. The Marshal, however, positively refused to give him up.

In court this morning, Mr. Rantoul occupied about an hour and a half in an argument in favor of granting a writ of habeas corpus for Sims. Mr. Rantoul's argument was simply a reiteration of his late Lynn speech, his sole ground of defence being the unconstitutionality of the fugitive slave law.

After he had concluded, Chief Justice Shaw said that he would adjourn the case till 3 o'clock, when the court would give its decision.

There appears to be no doubt that Sims will be delivered to his master, and a military escort will probably accompany him to New York, to prevent a rescue.

Large crowds are gathered about, and much excitement prevails, but no fears are entertained of an outbreak. The military are ready at a moment's warning to assist the civil authorities.

Second Despatch.

Boston, April 7, 3 P. M. In the Supreme Court this afternoon, Chief Justice Shaw delivered a lengthy opinion upon the application for a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of Sims. The unanimous opinion of the court was that the writ ought not to be granted. The arguments was then resumed before the U. S. Commissioner. Rantoul is now proceeding to argue the case at great length. Swords and other arms sufficient to arm a hundred police have been forwarded from the Navy Yard to the Marshal's office. In case Sims is remanded to his owner a strong force will guard him to the cars.

Third Despatch.

Boston, April 7, 11 P. M. After the U. S. Court adjourned this evening, and while Marshal Tukey and several policemen were reconducting the agent of the claimant, and Mr. De Lyon, police officer of Savannah, with the witnesses, to their hotel, John Randolph, the negro who caused the arrest of Marshal Tukey, this morning, raised a large club, and was about to strike the agent on the head, when his arm was caught by an officer, and he was arrested and committed to jail."

Up to this stage of the proceedings the officers of the United States and the authorities of Boston, appear to have discharged their duty faithfully under the Constitution and the laws. We record the fact with sincere pleasure. But what a commentary is this on the state of things in that City! Troops, with bayonets and cannon, and a strong military array, indispensable to the execution of a plain provision of the Constitution! But if this slave should be returned, the effect may be most salutary. It may demonstrate to the fanatics the uselessness of future attempts to arrest the execution of the law, by showing them that the law is superior alike to their maledictions and to any physical power which they may oppose to it. We hope this may be the result. Immense interests hang upon this effort to enforce the law. All eyes are now turned on Boston, and every Southern man feels that *this* trial of strength will be more or less decisive of the fate of the Union. If the law should triumph *now*, we hope that those whose duty it is to see it carried out *hereafter*, will hold on to the ground they have gained, and make the most of it they can, for the tranquility and the good of the country.

If we should receive any further intelligence on the subject before going to press, we will lay it before our readers.

We publish in another column, some of the laws of this State passed at the late session of the Assembly, which may be of interest to our readers.

Jenny Lind gave two thousand dollars to various Benevolent Societies in St. Louis.

SUBMISSION RESOLUTIONS.

The Whigs of Wayne County recently held a Meeting and adopted a series of Resolutions, which will be found below. We are surprised that such sentiments and views should have emanated from any body of men in a slaveholding State.

The Raleigh Register copies these Resolutions, but it very prudently declines to endorse them in so many words.

The Goldsborough Republican makes the following excellent remarks in relation to this Meeting and its Resolutions:

"The Wayne Resolutions. The "handfull" of Whigs of this county held a meeting last week to appoint delegates to the Whig Covention when a series of resolutions were adopted, a part of which we propose to notice briefly. In order that there may be no misapprehensions, we give the four following resolutions in full:

Resolved, That the Hon. Edward Stanly has merited the approbation of his constituents, for the patriotic and conservative course pursued by him, in the late Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the series of measures lately passed by Congress, and commonly known as the "Compromise," are Constitutional in their nature, beneficial in their operation, and absolutely necessary to the South, to secure to her the free exercise of her rights.

Resolved, That the repeal of the law passed, for the purpose of securing the delivery of fugitive slaves to the proper owners, or the modification thereof, in any of its essential provisions, would be an act of injustice to the South, and would be well calculated to disturb the tranquility, which that law was intended to effect, and which it has, in no inconsiderable degree, effected.

Resolved, That no gentleman opposed to the spirit and operation of said law, will truly represent the feelings and sentiments of the Whigs of Wayne County.

The Whigs of Wayne county have thus defined, accurately and with commendable boldness, the precise position which they occupy. They have made known the principles upon which they intend to enter upon the campaign, and we take them at their word.

In the first place the course pursued by Mr. Stanly in the late Congress of the United States, is pronounced to have been "patriotic and conservative," and that he has "merited the approbation of his constituents."

We cannot imagine a "patriotic and conservative" course on the part of a Representative, to be any thing else than one promotive of the best interest of his constituents. Duty to a constituency, and patriotism and conservatism, can never be inconsistent with each other. Has Mr. Stanly's course accorded with the best interest of his constituents?

In the contest between the North and South on the subject of Slavery, the friends of the South saw that little could be effected without entire unanimity of action and purpose among themselves. It was believed and rightly believed, that a union of Southern men would secure a settlement of the controversy to the satisfaction of the South. Hence it was that Messrs. Toombs and Stephens of Georgia, Hilliard of Alabama, and other Whigs, threw off the ties of party for a time, and united hand to hand with those who were struggling against aggression. Did Mr. Stanly unite with those Whigs, and help to beat back the tide of abolitionism? No! On the contrary, he sneered at the South, ridiculed the excitement here, avowed that he would stick to the Union whatever might be done, and thus encouraged the abolitionists to continue their aggressions. Is that the patriotism and conservatism for which he merits the approbation of his constituents? But not satisfied with favoring Northern views on the slavery question, he also desired an increase of the tariff to protect Northern manufactures, thus imposing a higher tax on his own constituents. For this, the Wayne Whigs declare that Mr. Stanly has merited the approbation of his constituents.

The next resolution lays down two propositions which we are astonished that any party at the South should affirm. The first is that the Compromise Acts are "beneficial in their operation," and the second declares that they are "absolutely necessary to the South to secure to her the free exercise of her rights." Beneficial in their operation! Those acts were the result of the Anti-slavery agitation and were nothing less than an absolute cession to the North by the South of all the rights of the latter in the territory acquired from Mexico. The benefits to the South were a complete exclusion from the gold mines of California, and all the territory of the United States. But in addition, it is declared that they were "*absolutely necessary* to the South to secure to her the free exercise of her rights." "Absolutely necessary" implies, if we understand it, that no other mode of settlement would have been so efficient to secure the rights of the South, as the compromise acts. The Whigs of Wayne must have forgotten that the majority of the Southern members in Congress desired the Missouri Compromise line extended to the Pacific Ocean. That would have been a settlement "beneficial" in its operation, and would have secured to the South her rights; but now, the South has no rights in California or the territories; she is directly or virtually excluded. No citizen of the South can carry his slaves to California, nor will he run the risk of carrying them to Utah or New Mexico. The South, according to the compromise acts, has no rights whatever in any territory of the United States, yet the resolution under consideration declares that their operation is "beneficial," and secures "the free exercise of her rights."

The third resolution quoted, simply declares that the repeal of the fugitive slave law, would be an act of injustice, well calculated to disturb the tranquility of the South. And is that all? *We* shall consider the repeal of the fugitive slave law as an abrogation of a part of the Constitution itself, which will be such conclusive evidence of the hostility of the North, that the dissolution of the Union should immediately follow.

The last is a rare specimen of a resolution. We had not supposed before, that there was any person, Whig or Democrat, in the 8th District who was opposed to the spirit and operation of the fugitive slave law; but the passage of this resolution by the Whigs of Wayne, leads us to suppose that there must be some person or persons among the Whigs, aspirants for a seat in Congress too, who are "opposed to the spirit and operation of said law." Else, why the necessity of passing this resolution? Who can he be? We are at a loss to guess. Will the *Telegraph* inform us?"

We have nothing to add to the above. Our friend Gulick has taken a just view of the matter, and has exposed in the clearest manner the unsoundness of these submission Resolutions. Sad, dreary, and dark indeed will be the day when the sentiments and principles of these Resolutions shall prevail in North Carolina. May the God of the free and fearless avert that day! Southern men exult over the passage of a "compromise" by which they gained nothing, but lost important rights as members of a Confederacy of equals! Southern men declare this "compromise" to be "*absolutely necessary*" to them "to secure" to them "the free exercise of their rights"!! Southern men make a merit of being in favor of the fugitive slave law, which law is nothing more nor less than the plain words of the Constitution carried out by act of Congress!!! But enough—enough. Such is Stanly and Wayne Whigism. Is it true that there are *Abolition Whig Quakers* in Wayne? And if so, how many? Did *they* have a hand in these Resolutions?

There are rumors at New Orleans of an outbreak in Cuba. The Delta says they have their origin in the fact, well known in New Orleans, that a large number of the patriots have been leaving Havana, since the 10th of March, for Vuelta Abojo, with a view of joining the Revolutionary movement as soon as it breaks out. This movement has been hastened by the orders which have been issued for the arrest of the leading patriots in Havana, and in other parts of the island. A considerable number of them have retired to the mountains, carrying with them an entire company of Spanish soldiers, which was stationed at San Cristobal, at the foot of the Cuzco Mountains, and many deserters from the army. These mountains afford retreats inaccessible to the Spanish authorities.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the Steamship Georgia, at New York, on Monday last, we have the latest news from California. The dates from San Francisco are to March 11th.

The efforts up to that date, to elect a United States Senator, had been ineffectual. When the balloting commenced the prominent candidates were Col. Fremont and Mr. Haydenfelt, Democrats, and T. Butler King and John Wethered, Whigs. Mr. Wethered finally abandoned the contest, and it was narrowed down to the three others. *One hundred and fifty ballotings were had*, and finding it impossible to elect, the matter was adjourned to the 1st of January next. King had the highest vote on the last ballot, but lacked eight votes of an election. Haydenfelt was the favorite of the Democrats. Towards the close of the balloting he was, however, withdrawn, and Col. Weller substituted in his place, who received exactly the vote of Haydenfelt.

On Sunday, 23d of February, San Francisco was in a tremendous state of excitement on account of the anticipated execution by the populace of two noted scoundrels, Stuart and Windred, for nearly murdering Mr. Hanson, a respectable merchant, and robbing him of $2,000. A meeting of citizens was called, several of the most influential and wealthy men presided, and the prisoners were given a fair trial by jury; the jury, however, disagreed, and the officers of justice took possession of the culprits.

At Sacramento city a similar affair occurred, but the offender did not escape so easily. Frederick Roe, a noted gambler, shot through the head a Mr. Chas. Myers for interfering to put an end to a quarrel in which he was engaged. A meeting of the citizens was called, in which the most prominent and influential men took part. Roe was tried, convicted, and in less than five hours after the commission of the crime, he was hung in the presence of an assemblage of thousands.

Business was dull, but the miners were said to be doing well. There had been but little rain in San Francisco, though the interior had been more favored in this respect.

The market was overstocknd with a variety of articles, many of which were selling for less than cost.

Interesting Monument. Passing by St. Patrick's (says the New Orleans Crescent) our attention was attracted to a white freestone monument, on which are carved many military emblems. On stopping to examine it more carefully, we learned it was intended to be placed over the grave of those who fell at the Alamo. It was chisselled on the spot, by an English and a German artist, who had fought in the battles of Texas, and who, after the virtual peace which followed the battle of San Jacinto, spent several months in this pious labor. It was purchased by the Republic; but the artists claimed the privilege of exhibiting it in the United States. It was brought here, but it did not prove attractive. The artists had no money and it was actually sold for the charges of exhibition. For several years it has been lying among the rubbish of a marble yard. Of course it is valuable only as a local monument, and we trust the citizens of San Antonio will pay a fair price for it, and return it to its proper locality.

The monument is of white freestone, composed of a pedestal, on which rests an obelisk. On two sides of the pedestal are escutcheons containing the names of the soldiers, while those of Bowie, Bonham, Crockett and Travis are inscribed on the upper lines. The faces of the obelisk have these inscriptions, in alto relievo, arranged in the usual urn-like form.

Upon the East side of the obelisk is inscribed, in raised characters:

"To the God of the Fearless and Free is dedicated this Altar made from the ruins of the Alamo."

Upon the South side is the following inscription.

"Thermopylæ had her Messenger of Defeat, but the Alamo had none."

Upon the West side is the following:

"Be they enrolled with Leonidas, in the Hosts of the Mighty Dead."

Upon the North side is the following:

"Blood of Heroes hath stained me: let the Stones of the Alamo speak, that their Immolation be not forgotten."

The Hat Trade of New York. The hat manufactures of New York, the Courier says, not only furnish a cap for the head of every man and boy in the United States, but provide a sufficient number of hats, with those brought in, to far exceed the utmost requirements; the overplus being exported to the West Indies, to Brazil, to the Northern British possessions, and even to France. The city trade in caps exceeds four millions, the trade in hats six millions. Two millions of dollars are invested in the manufacture of fur hats. Twenty large houses, with a multiplicity of small ones, are engaged in this branch. The number of dozen of fur hats manufactured per week, 4000; price varies from $7 to $48 per dozen. 12,000 dozen of wool hats are manufactured per week, valued at $96,000. Of the silk hats a million are manufactured in New York per year; 1500 dozen are manufactured per week, valued at $54,000, the Angola hat is manufactured at the rate of 1000 dozen per week, valued at $12,000. There was 6000 persons employed in New York and adjacent States for the New York trade in making the hats, their wages per week as follows—Body makers, $9; Angola makers, $5; other finishers, $8 a $9; women, $4. Average amount of wages paid weekly, $8950; without the city, weekly, $10,842. Many of the hats made in New York, are finished in New Jersey and Connecticut.

The Columbus Enquirer says: "Some of the submission prints are rejoicing in anticipation of the downfall of the Southern Press. We hear no such rejoicing anticipations in reference to the 'National Era,' the abolition organ of the same city. In nothing does Southern submissionism so exhibit its treason to home, and its deep depravity, as in the expresion of its fierce hatred to those whose crime is, devotion to the rights of the South. They can forgive anything but Southern patriotism. Strange mystery! If the South falls she will fall by the paracidal hands of her own sons. Such will be the verdict of the grand inquest of history, when in future ages, the rise and fall of her institutions is written. It will be recorded that with all the elements of a successful defence—with power and resources boundless and unravilled, the South became *felo de se*."

How is it? The Whig presses of this District are publishing from the Buffalo *Express*, an account of the scrimmage between Messrs. Clingman and Stanly, that occurred just before the adjournment of the late House of Representatives. How it happens that the "misrepresentations" of the affair should be corrected in a paper so remote, does not appear. Buffalo is the heart of New York abolitionism, and this explanation of the affair and laudation of Mr. S, appears in a paper published in that latitude. It is but natural to suppose that Mr. Stanly's peculiar friends reside in the neighborhood of Buffalo, and that he was desirous of setting himself *right* before his constituents of that city. It is the *Express* the Northern organ of Mr. Stanly? *Goldsborough Republican.*

An Attempt to Break Jail. Three prisoners confined in the jail of Craven County at New-Berne made an attempt recently to escape, which was nearly successful. Henry Brown and Henry Bryan were confined in one cell on a charge of Burglary and Larceny, and John Tilghman, now awaiting his sentence for the murder of John J. Tilghman, in a cell adjoining. They first made a hole through the wall between the cells, then through the floor, which it appears had become very much rotted, and, crawling under the building to the outside wall, worked a hole more than half way through, the wall being three feet thick. Had more time been allowed them, no doubt they would have effected their escape. *Ibid.*

Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. While Massachusetts is preparing the most infamous scheme that could be devised to set at naught the national law, and so to strike the constitution in a most vital part, Pennsylvania repeals her anti-constitution statute, and raises her voice against the foes of our glorious confederacy—especially against those who, having no slaves of their own, seek, in the spirit that woud drag angels down, to overthrow the Union because there are slaves in one section of our country. *Pennsylvanian.*

For the North Carolina Standard.

POEMS BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Seldom have we opened a volume of poems which at the first glance so attracted us as these have done. We have long classed Grace Greenwood among the first prose authoresses of America, but from the few poems we have heretofore seen from her pen were not prepared to see her take that high stand among our poetesses to which this little volume entitles her—not so much from its artistic merit as for its *homely* beauty, its fresh wild flower grace, and bird-like sweetness of tone. It evidently flows from the heart, and consequently speaks as such poetry only can speak, to the heart of the reader. The wish expressed in the poem that her lays might be *felt* rather than *heard*, has been granted, for on laying down the book we exclaim, "so would we write," *if we could.*

It should have been called "Greenwood Flowers," for twined with greenwood leaves it forms a garland of which the most gifted might be justly proud. Lightly may it rest on the fair brow of the authoress, for we are convinced—

"No thorns are hid among the leaves."

She has never written "one line which dying she *should* wish to blot." All is pure, high minded, and refined that comes from her pen, and this little book is destined to throw a still brighter gleam upon her well earned fame. It is calculated to do good, particularly to the young, from the healthy view it takes of life and the every-day occurrences of life. There is in it none of that false sentiment which too often flows from the pen, if it does not exist in the heart of Lady writers. In "Ariadne" we can trace "the queenly pride, serenely cold" of a truly dignified woman. Ariadne is represented as mourning the desertion of Theseus,

"Bending like a weak and wilted flower,
Before a summer evening's shower."

Like Grace we have little sympathy with her grief, and think she ought rather "joy to bid him go;" for that love which,

"Cold interest or selfish pride,
Can chill, or stay or turn aside,
Is all too poor and slight a thing,
One shade o'er woman's brow to fling,
Of grief, regret, or fear."

The poem goes on to show it was not Theseus Ariadne had loved, but "a creature of her dreams,"

"A being glorious in majestic pride."

One who in reality was unworthy her love or hatred, whose memory should pass from her mind like "a dream of ill." But to be fully appreciated the whole passage should be read, an extract cannot do justice to it.

We were much pleased with "the Horseback ride." Let any lover of that most exhilerating exercise read it, and then say if her mere description of its pleasures does not come near causing "the queen in one's nature to put on her crown" than any thing can do except "the wild thrilling joy of a fearless leap on a fiery steed." There is an elation of spirit produced by a canter on a "gallant young steed" which none but those who have felt can realize; and in reading this charming piece we cannot but perceive the writer *wrote* as she *felt*; this is the prevailing characteristic of her poetry, it seems to gush freely from the heart, and

"Lure awhile the soul away
From care, and grief, and feverish strife,
And make the heart in love with life."

But she describes it herself, when she says

"My lays, my lays,—would they might find
An echo in my country's heart,
Be in its home affections shrined,
Form of its cherished things, a part,
Be like wild flowers and common air,
Blooming for all, breathed everywhere—
Be like the glad song of the bird,
Gushing for all, *felt* more than *heard*!"

"Lines to a bereaved friend" are very touching; she bids him on the death of his wife—

"Mourn no more—'twill sadden her in glory,
To know how ceaselessly flow forth thy tears."

The following two verses struck us particularly:

"She placed her earthly being in thy keeping;
When thou art anguished, can she be at rest?
Will she not feel the tears which thou art weeping,
Like swift rain falling on her angel breast?
And will she not, while now "the new song learning,"
Amid its pauses hear thy mournful sighs?
Will she not feel a vain and painful yearning,
To bear thee peace and comfort from the skies?"

"The Dream," "I never will grow old," "The last gift," and "Arnold de Winkebried," all deserve notice, but our limits will not allow of extracts. Turn we now to what in our opinion is the gem of the collection—"Spirit Longings." Those who are familiar with her writings will at once perceive those longings to be real and heartfelt; not mere poetic dreams indulged in from a love of the beautiful, but the fervent longings of a young religious heart, ardently seeking, and determined to find, "Life's glorious things."

Go on Grace, we bid you God speed in your search, and hope these "Spirit Longings" will all be filled. May you indeed like the "fearless ship" upon the Sea of Life—

"Launch forth all strong and brave,
Wait thro' the lonely tedious calm,
And breast the stormy wave."

Like the Eagle—thy nature hath already,

"A scorn of all things low and mean,
A stern and lofty pride."

Whilst thy heart, like "the swift silvery river," "laugheth on forever," "A joyous thing!" We know it to be,

"A loving little heart,
Filled with sweet raptures and wild song."

and sincerely do we hope, that—

"Nothing sadden, nothing awe,
Its careless childlike mirth."

Thou art indeed a "gentle star lit up in heaven," whose "quiet light comes trembling down;" but thy light shall not be "quenched at morn." No! Even in the rush of daily life, thy words shall hold a place in our memory, and we will hail with joy "the calm and holy night," when—

"The days dull cares resigned;
We let our thoughts fold up like flowers,
In the twilight of the mind."

Then will the memory of the lesson thou hast taught us come rushing back, and like thee we will—

"Be no more content,
To dream, aspire, and long;
But grasp the grand, the beautiful,
The proud, the free, the strong."

Go on Grace! Leave behind thee "foot-prints on the sands of time." Thou art in the right path to—

"Look upon Life's glorious things,
The deathless themes of song;
The grand, the proud, the beautiful,
The wild, the free, the strong."

Go on; we cheer thee with these parting words:

Be strong in faith, in truth, in all,
That's great, and good; let naught appeal
Thy spirit's zeal, nor quail the eye
That's fixed on lofty destiny.
Walk firm, and proud, and still hope on,
Until thy high reward is won.
Hope on till monument beside
Time's all engulfing stream, in pride
Thou art, or brightly beaming gem
In History's proud diadem. B.

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. Editor: I saw in the "Standard" of April 2nd a request that the Ministers of this City would send to you a correct statement of the number of memberships in their respective Churches in North Carolina. In complying with this request, I send you this as a tolerably correct statement so far as the *Methodist Episcopal Church South*, is concerned. From the most "reliable data" within my reach at present, I feel myself authorized to say that there are now in this State Sixty Thousand persons members of the M. E. Church South.

Yours respectfully,
PETER DOUB.

Raleigh, April 8, 1851.

Marriage of Prof. Webster's Daughter. Miss Harriet W., (daughter of the late Prof. Webster,) was married at Cambridge, Mass., on the 2d inst., to Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, the brother of her elder sister's husband. When her father was convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., absolved him from his engagement, which however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. They, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to Fayal.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

Connecticut Election.

New Haven, April 7, 11 P. M. The regular election, for Governor and other State officers, and four members of Congress, and the Legislature, on which is to devolve the election of a U. S. Senator, came off to-day. The candidates generally, of the whig and democratic parties, sustain the compromise measures of the last Congress. The free-soilers have independent nominations.

Mr. Ingersoll, the Union democratic candidate in the New Haven district, is elected to Congress by a majority of 500, over Babcock, the free-soil candidate.

From the complexion of the returns received for the Legislature, there is no doubt that the State has been carried by the democrats.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, April 7, 11 P. M. The election for four members of Congress from those districts that have heretofore failed to elect, took place to-day. Returns from the fourth district (Palfrey's) render it certain that there is again no choice. Sufficient returns to judge of the result have not been received from the other districts.

The next contest in those districts that fail to-day, will be under the new law, by which a plurality of votes will elect, when all the districts will be filled.

Fred. Douglass and George Thompson.

Toronto, April 3. Last night Frederick Douglass and George Thompson lectured on slavery to a large audience. Douglass denounced the African colonization scheme. He advised the fugitives not to take refuge in Canada, but stand their ground, and thought that it would be well to strengthen their hands by the return to the United States of those already in Canada.

DIED,

In this City, on Wednesday night last, after a lingering illness, Ruffin Tucker, Esq., aged 56 years. The deceased was long known in this community as a Merchant, and an enterprising business man; and the intelligence of his death will sadden the hearts of many acquaintances and friends. He bore his sufferings with fortitude, and submitted with resignation to the stroke of death. He had been, for many years, an exemplary and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in the faith of the Gospel, and with bright prospects of a blissful hereafter.

"Death is another life."

Town Lots for Sale.

Will be sold, at public auction, in the town of Smithfield, on Wednesday the 30th instant, on a credit of six months, twenty half acre Lots, in the North-east portion of the town, known as the Town Commons.

Owing to the healthy location of said Lots, and the great ease of getting lumber, (there being two fine Steam Mills in operation,) they will be very desirable for private residences. Said Lots will be sold by authority of an act of the General Assembly.

D. McPHERSON,
Intendant of Police.

Smithfield, April 7, 1851. 46—2t.

SHOES.

Ladies Black Lasting half Gaitars,
do. Bronze Moroco do
Black Kid and Bronze Slippers,
Goat, Moroco, and Kid Walking Shoes,
Misses' Shoes, children's do.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Raleigh, April 12, 1851. 46—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

Just Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

FOR 1851.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Have received within the last week upwards of

$7000 Worth of Superior

READY MADE CLOTHING,

OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

They have bestowed particular care and attention upon the manufacturing of their Goods, and feel confident that they can

Exhibit to their Customers,

The Largest and Cheapest Stock

In this Market.

Those who wish to purchase good fitting Coats, pants, and Vests, made up in a superior style, will be well paid by giving us a call.

Raleigh, April 7th, 1851. 45—4m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just opened a choice stock of
Splendid Fancy Silk Cravats,
Black Italian, do. Bavathan Silk, do.
Superior White Silk, do.
Plain and Figured Silk Pocket Handk'fs.,
Black satin Neck Stocks, fancy col'd Neck Ties,
Skeleton Hair-stock, a pretty article for a hot Summer's day, Bl'k and col'd Kid Cloves,
White, Black, and Fancy col'd silk Gloves,
India superior silk under shirts.
Gauze Pat. Merino shirts, White gauze cotton do.
White, Fancy col'd silk ½ Hose,
Superfine, white cotton ½ Hose,
Bleached and unbleached Jean Drawers, with patent Tops, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

Shirts, Shirts, Shirts.

50 DOZEN Cotton shirts, Linen Bosoms and Collars, with Byron and standing collars, also, without collars, well made, and we will guarantee to give a fit or no sale. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

Fine Black Doe skin Cass. Pants.

100 PAIRS just opened, of superior cassimere, Entirely new style and cut. The best fitting Pants out, so everybody says.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—3m.

French Cloth Sacks.

We are now receiving the prettiest style of Loose Sacks, for Summer, in market.

E. L. HARDING, & CO.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4m.

For the Benefit of all Concerned.

Be it understood that E. L. HARDING, & CO. will receive as usual

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK,

From their Houses in Richmond & Petersburg.

Until the 1st of July.

This we consider quite an advantage, for the reason that they will be constantly making additions to their stock, which will always make it attractive.

Raleigh, April 6, 1851. 45—4m.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

Knight's Division will celebrate the 10th of May, 1851. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs Justice and Foote, of Wake Forest College.

April 7, 1851. 45—1t.

MENALCUS LANKFORD,

Agency and Counsellor at Law.

LOUISBURG, N. C.

April 7, 1851. 45 tf.

Ladies Kid and Mo. Walking Shoes.

And Goat Skin Bootees. Just received from the Manufactory by J. BROWN,

No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, March 25, 1851. 41—

Blanks for sale.

Blank DEEDS for Land, and Blank Warrants for Constables, for sale at the Standard Office.

March 26, 1851. 41—tf.

Burning Fluid.

Received this day, and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Spring Goods, Fresh and Beautiful

1851.

LATE ARRIVALS

From New York and Philadelphia.

Have placed in possession of the undersigned a considerable portion of his SPRING AND SUMMER supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

embracing every thing new and fashionable for Ladie's and Gentlemen's wear, to be found in the Northern markets, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. Among them are,

Beautiful, plain and figured changeable Silks;
Rich Barages, and Barage Delaines,
Chamelion Tissues and Silk Grenedines,
Shaded New style Chine Poplins,
Super black Silks and fancy colored Satins;
White and colored dotted Swiss Muslins,
Plain and Embroidered Muslins and Lawns,
Chine and Embroidered Ginghams,
Silk Toile DeLind and rich Linen Lustres,
Fourlard Silks and splendid Muslin Robes,
Canary, Orange, Sky Blue and Pink, plain Calicoes;
Earlston Ginghams, and Tarlton Muslins,
Green, Blue, Pink and Brown Barages,
Elegant Silk embroidered Lawns and Muslins,
French, British and American Prints, of indelible Dies,
Dunnels, Sprigdes, Merrimack and Cocheco, fast colored prints,
Fine Black Alpaccas, and Black Barages,
Full and ½ Mourning Calicoes, Muslins, and Barages;
Swiss, Checked, and Jaconet Muslins;
Irish Linens, and Linen Hand'fs,
Lace Capes and worked Collars,
Laces, Edgings, and Insertions,
Beautiful Spring Bonnets, Bonnet and Neck Ribbons;
Fine Cloths and Cassimers,
Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
California and Ringold Drills,
White, Brown and fancy colored Linen Drillings,
Black Satin, figured Silk and Marsailles Vestings,
Black Drab DeEtea and Jenny Lind Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasolls,
Moleskin, California and Summer Hats,
Fine Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, April 8th, 1851. 45—

☞ Additional supplies remarkable for Richness of design and Novelty of styles daily expected.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY

Of the State of North Carolina.

The Second Annual Meeting will be held in the City of Raleigh on the third Wednesday of May next, it being the 21st of the month, at which time the Annual Address will be delivered by Dr. Charles E. Johnson, of Raleigh. It is desirable that as many Counties as can make it convenient to be represented may do so, as business of importance to the Profession will be brought forward for consideration. Delegates from the County Societies, Associates, and Physicians generally are notified to attend.

WILLIAM H. McKEE, M. D.
Secretary.

Raleigh, March 26, 1850. 40—

INSTITUTION

For the Deaf, Dumb, and the Blind.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, give notice that a Department will be opened for the instruction of the Blind, at the commencement of the next session on the 15th of July. It is highly desirable that early notice should be given to those who may wish to enter this department, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made.

Applications for admission from Deaf Mutes or Blind persons, must be made to William D. Cooke, Principal of the Institution, who will furnish all necessary information.

Raleigh, April 7, 1851.1tr 45—5t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The undersigned Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, for the building of a Rock or Brick Jail in the Town of Louisburg, North Carolina.

The plan, specifications, &c. are filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, for examination by those who may wish to enter bids for the contract.

DAN'L. S. HILL,
N. B. MASSENBURG,
ARCH'D. H. DAVIS,
PHIL. HAWKINS,
ALLEN C. PERRY,
} Com.

Louisburg, March 27, 1851. 45—3t.

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to Jail in New Hanover county, N. C., on the 28th September, 1850, (as a runaway slave,) a negro man, who says his name is GEORGE AARON. He is about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, black complexion. He came here as a seaman from Boston in September last. He pretends he is free, and says he was raised in Brooklyn, New York. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

OWEN PENNELL, *Sheriff.*

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851. 44—6mw.

(Pr. Adv. $8)

State of North Carolina, } *Superior Court of Law;*
Wake County. } Spring Term, 1851.

It is ordered by the Court that a special Term of the Superior Court of Law for the County of Wake aforesaid be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday of June, 1851.

Ordered that the foregoing order be published in the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for four weeks.

R. P. FINCH, *Clerk.*

Raleigh, April 7, 1851. 45—4t.

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

The Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, *Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware, *Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

JUST RECEIVED.

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans,
Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

I. O. O. F.

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

The Grand Lodge of this State will meet in the Hall of Manteo Lodge, No 8, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WM. D. COOKE, *Grand Secretary.*

Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—w4t.

Tanner's Oil.

Just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

April 8th, 1851. 45—

Johnson's Patent Ice Cream

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,

ALSO,

Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—ly.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to
M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Lamps Lamps.

I HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.

November 27. 9—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct 9, 1850. 836

MUSIC.

AT the North Carolina Music Store, received this day, another supply of new and fashionable Music, a lot of fine Guitars, and fine Cocoa-wood Flutes, by
K. W. PETERSILIA.

February 15, 1851. 30—

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

6 —

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Brown Sheetings and Spun Cotton.

2000 YARDS 4-4 Brown Sheeting's, by the Bale or piece. 150 Bunches Spun Cotton, Nos. 4 to 16. For sale by
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1851. 27—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at
P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale yd
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—

Just Received,

1 Hhh. Refined Brown Sugar.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Feb. 18, 1851. 42—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, will be opened by the Subscribers in the City of Raleigh, the first Monday in March, 1851; and will be kept open for the space of ninety days.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
E. P. GUION,
W. W. HOLDEN.

☞ *Books of Subscriptions may be found at the State Bank and Mr. Turner's Bookstore.*

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1851. 34—tf.

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine

Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,

Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839 tf.

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE, (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.

February 1, 1851. tf

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 3

New Rice,

JUST Received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1851. 27—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Printer Wanted.

A GOOD Journeyman printer is wanted, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor of the *Democrat*, Graham, N. C.

March 19, 1851. 39—3t.

Fresh Garden Seed.

OF all the popular Varieties this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

January 30, 1851. 26—3m

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19 16—

Swords Pocket Almanac.

AND Church Register, for 1851. Received this day at
TURNER'S
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1851. 25—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthy s, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

Garden Seed's,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine Crop of 1850, selected from the most approved Seedsmen and Gardners in the Northern Country. Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, January 30th, 1851. 26—

Maccaroni.

ANOTHER suppply just received and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.

January 11. 20—

A LOT OF FRESH THOMASTON LIME, just received, and for sale by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Feb. 11, 1851. 29—

By Express To-Day,

ONE Case of Super Fashionable Moleskin Hats.
R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 3, 1850. 27—

PRIME Family Molasses, New Crop,
1 Hhd. Stewart's Syrup,
For sale by
R. TUCKER, & SON.

February 14, 1851. 30—

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Jannary 1st, 1851. 17—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by
P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

PEPSIN

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS s a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on fair forms.

May 1st, 1850. 808—tf.

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco.

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* o tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of **Rich and Handsome Goods**

in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection*, which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee, Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix, Havana do.
Candles and Soap, Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea, Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff. Brooms, &c. &c.
Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars, Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians, Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron, Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts, English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts, Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business*,

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

JOHN KANE'S RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House,

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind, *RECEIVED DAILY.*

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Es tablishment.

JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico, Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Sante Fe Expedition. Received at
TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 2d, 1851. 43—

Umberellas and Parasols.

WE would invite the Ladies to call and examine our extensive stock of green, blue, and black bordered and Lined, Cambric Silk and Satin Parasols.

Also, French Frame self adjusting Parasols. A great variety of Umbrellas, consisting in part of green, blue and black Silk, Super Scotch ginghum, &c.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, April 4, 1851. 44—

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!

LATEST FASHIONS.

OLIVER L. BURCH,

HAS just received his Spring supply of those beautiful *Lemoine Paris Calf Skins*, which he is manufacturing into Boots in a style that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

Also, fine Opera Boots, Gaiters, Pump Boots, &c.

For sale all kinds of Tools, Finding, &c. for the trade.

Raleigh, March 5, 1851. 35—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of

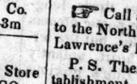
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.



I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

Linseed Oil.

9 BBLS. this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & Co.

Raleigh, March 21, 1851. 43—

ANOTHER Lot of those beautiful four dollar Moleskin Hats, just Received by Express.
R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, March 2nd, 1851. 43—

Red Clover Seed.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Clover Seed, just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; good supply expected by next freight Train.
P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

General Agency, HAMPTON & STAPP, TEXAS.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a partnership for the transaction of business with the several departments at the seat of Government, in Austin,—such as the adjustment and collection of claims against the State, the procuring of Land-patents, or any other business connected with the General Land office, the Adjutant General's office, the Comptroller's office, or the Treasury Department, and the purchase or sale of landscrip, land, &c., &c. Charges will be moderate. Letters on business must be *post-paid*.

J. W. HAMPTON, City of Austin.
D. W. STAPP, Victoria.

REFERENCES:

Hon. C. G. Keenan, Speaker House of Representatives, Huntsville.
" M. D. K. Taylor, Jefferson,
Gen. Edw. H. Tarrant, Corsicana,
" J. D. Henderson, S Augustine,
" Joseph Bates, Galveston,
Hon. John H. McRae, Milam,
" James C. Wilson, Matagorda.
Mr. J. W. Cruger, Houston,
" John D. Logan, Washington, D. C.
W. D. Miller, Esq., Austin, Texas,
Hon. D. C. Van Derlip, San Antonio,
" Wm. G. W. Jowers, Palestine,
" R. E. Clements, Brownsville,
" Burrel P. Smith, Clarksville,
" N. B. Charlton, Woodville,
" J. M. Clough, Marshall,
" David C. Dickson, Anderson,
" W. M. Cochran, Dallas,
" Adolph. Sterne, Nacogdoches,
" J. M. Smith, Shelbyville,
H. W. Conner, Esq., Charleston, S. C.
W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.
Austin. Sept. 1850. 26—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most carcful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore; and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers
Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } 836—
July 22, 1850. }

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery.	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at
TURNER'S,
N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Bass and Brower is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All the debts due said firm, and liabilities are to be closed by J. F. Brower, a transfer of the same having been made to him.

J. F. BROWER.

March 21, 1851. 41—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels,
Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

French, English and American Chemicals,

Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery, Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps, Druggists Labels,
Brushes, Window Glass,
Extracts, Surgical Instruments,
Trusses, Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches, Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

PURE BRANDY, MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new*.

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Brouches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohloys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street.

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

New Books,

THE Life and Correspondence of Robert Southey, complete, with portrait. The Portfolio of a Southern Medical Student, by George M. Whaiton, M. D., with Illustrations by Croome.
Home Influence by Grace Aguillor.
Mother's Recompense " "
Vale of Cedars, by " "
Woman's Friendship " "
The Bards of the Bible, by Gilfillon.

Received this day by
HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

De ember 19, 1850. 15—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it.

ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

North Carolina Executor.

THE North Carolina Executor, containing the Statutes and Common Law of the State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and Precedents, intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators, in their practical management of Estates, acording to the laws